

E. # 1932

Document No. 8016*

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MD/JAG/FS/JC/97

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND
IN THE MATTER OF ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT MIYATA CAMP, FUKUOKA
FROM THE 26 JUNE 1945 TILL THE END OF
HOSTILITIES.

A F F I D A V I T

I, No. 113054, Lt. Cyril Edward BUCKE, Royal Corps of Signals, at present attached to Depot Bn, Royal Signals, THIRSK, Yorks, and with permanent home address at "Gayes", Rowberron nr. WINSCOMBE, Somerset, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was taken Prisoner on December 25, 1941 at HONG KONG and spent nearly a year there in various PW camps, until 27 September 1943 when I was shipped to Japan. On arrival there I went to OSAKA and stayed till the middle of 1943 when I was moved to ZENSUJI. There I stayed until 25 June 1945 when I was moved to MIYATA.

2. I was moved to MIYATA camp with 44 other PWs, including Wing Commander G. MATTHEWS, RAF, who became the Senior British Officer at MIYATA camp. When we arrived at this camp there were already about 800 PWs there, mainly Dutch. Some of the PWs at MIYATA had come from FUKUOKA No. 1 camp and from TAIWAN. When these two camps had broken up their personnel scattered.

Conditions at MIYATA camp generally were very hard. There was much ill-treatment of PWs at the hands of the camp Comdt, Lt. SAKAMOTO, aided and abetted by his 3 l/c SGT. KURIHARA. They instituted in this camp a reign of terror, details of which appear later in this affidavit. Even after hostilities had ceased and SAKAMOTO had received strict instructions to treat the PWs well, several cases of beatings took place after August 15, 1945.

3. MIYATA was a mining camp. All the Allied ORs worked down the mine and officers were employed working in the fields, planting rice or sweet potatoes or opening up new ground. So far as officers were concerned, the work started at 5:30 a.m. when we went out to the fields on the mine railway, and we did not get back to camp again until 6:30 p.m. Not only did officers have to work in the fields, but we also had to unload sacks of rice and coal for the camp, move pit-props and empty latrines. Elderly officers (one was as old as 59) were selected for this work. Much of this work was supervised by boys of 16 and upwards who carried sticks and were using them. The work was carried on almost invariably at high pressure. The only English that was spoken by some of the guards was "Hurry up". Work in the water of the paddy fields often caused cuts and sores, which took weeks to heal up.

4. The food which we were given was utterly insufficient to maintain health, let alone do the work which we were compelled to do. Officers were allowed 360 grams of rice and 190 grams of flour per day. During

our first fortnight at MIYATA camp officers lost on the average of about 6 lbs in weight. No extra food could be obtained and there is no doubt that the work we had to do could have been reduced. Several applications to the Japanese interpreters for this to be done were ignored. An example of a day's meals would be rice pap in the morning. We were given a small box with our midday meal in it, which we ate out in the fields. This box usually contained a very limited quantity of rice. We used to pick up on the road side or in the fields some green stuff to go with it and we even used to collect frogs and small snakes which we boiled up and ate. In the evening we came back to either flour pap or some rice. To my knowledge we never had any meat or dried fish at any time we were at MIYATA. I personally had lost 7 stone in weight by the end of hostilities.

5. Out accommodation consisted of lathe and plaster huts, with 14 men to a hut. This was not grossly overcrowded but we only just had room to lie down in reasonable comfort. There were no recreation huts provided except a library hut into which we rarely, if ever, had any time to go, our working hours being from 5:30 in the morning to 6:30 in the evening.

6. Medical arrangements were very bad and very limited. There is no doubt in my mind that the Japanese could have made things very much better for us if they had wanted to. We were looked after by Dutch MOs who used to take the sick parades and give us what medical treatment they were able to. Even so, any Japanese 'medical' NCO who knew next to nothing could override the orders of the qualified Dutch MOs. Consequently, if the MO said that you were not fit to work and the Japanese NCO said that you were, off you had to go.

We used to get a limited quantity of Red Cross supplies, but it was common knowledge to most of us that SGT. KURIHARA stole a good deal of our Red Cross Food supplies. Food for hospital patients and sick, was only 13 oz of rice per day.

7. As regards the general ill-treatment which we received at this camp, the following are the most serious cases, most of which I saw myself. We were informed on arrival by the commandant, Lt. SAKAMOTO, through his interpreter, that, if we failed to obey orders, we would be bayoneted to death. During the first 3 or 4 days in the camp all the officers who had arrived with me were subjected individually to a series of beatings by the guards with rifles, fists, sticks and feet for the most trivial offences or for no offences at all, doubtless on the instructions of SAKAMOTO with the idea of licking the new officers into shape. The guards were drawn from the 195 Regt; some of them were of the lowest type who welcomed a chance of beating the PWs, knowing that they could not retaliate. We never saw any order which set out the rules and regulations of the camp, so that we never knew whether we were offending against them or not.

In spite of protests to the Japanese interpreters, all Japanese, military and civilian, were allowed to administer corporal punishment for any offence, real or fancied. One rule was that all Japanese, including boys of 16 had to be saluted at all times, even in the dark. On one occasion 5 officers received contradicting orders regarding falling in for a work parade. They arrived a few minutes late on parade and Lt. WOODCOCK, Royal Engineers, was attacked by KATSUKI a civilian member of the staff, who struck WOODCOCK so hard that his chin was cut and he had to have two stitches in it. Another man, called COYLING was then attacked with a saw and his cheek badly cut. I did not witness these assaults, but I saw the injuries immediately afterwards.

8. On 6 August 1945 SAKAMOTO attended the sick parade of the Japanese doctor and ordered 46 men to be discharged from the hospital. Some of them could hardly stand. They were all called out on work parade in the camp the following day. I saw them on the parade ground.

9. Just prior to 7 August 1945 the camp suffered a reduction of 10% in the rice ration. The Senior Officer prisoner made every effort to see the Camp Commandant to point out that the food was insufficient, but all efforts failed. On roll-call on the evening of 7 August 1945 all British officers, with a few exceptions were ordered to remain behind. Between 90 - 100 officers were involved. We were given a long harangue by Sgt. KURIHARA on the sins of Britain, e.g., slavery in India, China, and were informed that we were all to be beaten because the senior officer had attempted to see the Camp Commandant (SAKAMOTO) to make a complaint. A request was made that the sick and elderly officers (two of 59 years of age) should be allowed to fall out. This was refused. All officers were then ordered to assume the "on the hands down" position and they were beaten on the posterior with bamboo sticks and poles by KURIHARA assisted by some of the guards. The whole affair lasted about 40 mins. It is the general opinion that this was carried out by orders of SAKAMOTO, so that he would not be worried by complaints from the prisoners. One sick officer was struck on the base of the spine and he fainted. He was carried into the bathroom by the guards and they revived him by throwing buckets of water over him. During the talk the officers were made to hold their hands above their heads for a prolonged period during which they were belaboured by the guards if their hands dropped an inch or so. Officers received 3 - 10 strokes each and some received severe bruises on hip-bones, spine and buttocks. I was present during the whole of this incident and received numerous blows myself from the guards and KURIHARA.

10. Numerous other incidents and assaults on officers took place. For example on one occasion I saw Major P. W. WILLIAM-POWLETT, MC, being severely beaten with the flat of the butt and the butt-end of a rifle for failing to salute a guard a day after arriving in the camp. I also saw the same officer being beaten on the head and body with a pick-helve by the guard commander when reporting a number of officers leaving the camp as a working party. His report was perfectly correct, nevertheless, he had his head split open behind his ear and a rib cracked.

11. On 5 July 1945, Capt. J. H. WALSH, while naked in the bathroom was attacked by the same guard commander who had attacked Major WILLIAM-POWLETT. Capt. WALSH was struck with a pick-helve 3 times across the head and twice across the mouth. He was badly bruised and lost a good deal of blood as a result of this attack. The only reason given was that this officer had not saluted quickly enough. I witnessed this incident myself. On the same day this same guard commander assaulted Capt. LAMBERT who was sick in his room. The guard kicked him the stomach and inflicted other injuries to him. For a good many days after this occurrence, Capt. LAMBERT was in some pain and it was some time before he recovered. I did not personally witness this assault, but I saw Capt. LAMBERT shortly after it.

12. Lt. SAKAMOTO, whom I regard as personally responsible for all our ill-treatment in this camp, was obviously consumed with hate for the Allies and was therefore the last person to be in authority over PWs. He had, I believe, been promoted from the ranks for bravery in the field and had a reputation for getting things done. He was ill-educated, a boor and completely ruthless. KURIHARA on the otherhand, was better educated, but was a complete hypocrite. He often used high-sounding phrases about protecting PWs from dangers out-side the camp, but he himself made no attempt to control his violent temper which he vented so frequently on the PWs. Though the treatment which these two men inflicted through their staff on the British PWs was bad enough, the Dutch PWs in this camp were, on many occasions treated even worse.

SWORN By the said Cyril Edward BUCKE
at 6, Spring Gardens in the City of /signed/ Cyril Edward BUCKE
Westminster, this 24th day of
January 1946.

BEFORE ME

/signed/ A. M. BELL MACDONALD,
Major,
Legal Staff.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R. D. L. Kelly, Capt. Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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「一、私ハ千九百四十一年十二月二十五
日香港テ停泊トナリ、千九百四十三年ノT.N.・千
九百四十二年ノ候ナルベシノ九月二十七日、日本
ニ退レテ行カレル途一年間近クヲ香港ノ方々ノ停
泊場所ヲ巡シタ。

日本ニ到着スルヤ私ハ大阪ノOSAKAニ行キ千九百
四十三年甲辰普通寺ノZENESUJIニ移サレルマデノ
コニ居タ。普通寺ニハ千九百四十五年六月二十五
日富田ノHIYATAニ移サレルマデ居タ。」

「富田ノHIYATAノ收容所ニ於ケル状態ハ一
候ニトテモ備イモノデアツタ。

所長坂本ノ宛亭ノ少尉ハ第三指揮官栗原ノ宛亭ノ
軍曹ニ手傳ハセテ多クノ停泊處ヲ行ツタ。彼等
ハ收容所内ニ一種ノ愚痴散漫ヲホイタノデアル。

「三、富田ノHIYATAノ宛亭ノハ嶺山ニ在
ル收容所デアツタ。彼等ノ適合軍兵士士官以外ハ統
内テ働キ、士官ハ田圃ヲ畑ハ甘藷ノ植付或ハ新
ソイ土地ノ開墾ニ働カサレタ。」

士官ニ限スル限リテハ仕事ガ始マルノハ午前五時
三十分テ此ノ時間ニ言々ハ嶺山側道テ農場ニ出カ
ケタ方六時半マデハ收容所ニ歸ラナカツタ。

士官ハ農場テ働カネバナラナカツタダケテナク言

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吾ハ又收容所用ノ米ヤ石炭ノ幾ノ荷下シヲシタリ
坑木ヲ運ンダリ便所ノ汲取りヲセネバナラナカツ
タ。年ノイツタ士官（一士官ノ如キハ三十九歳
デアツタ。）ガ此ノ仕事ニ選バレタ。コノ仕事ノ
多クハ十六歳カソコイラ以上ノ少年選ニヨリ監督
サレ、此ノ運中ハ棒ヲ持テ歩イタリフリ廻シタリ
シタ。仕事ハ殆ド何時テモ大草輪デ續ケサセラレ
タ。看守人ノ中ノ或者ガ喋ツタ唯一ノ英語ト云フ
ノハ「急ゲ」ダケダツタ。田圃ノ水ノ中デノ勞働
デハ屢々切傷ヤ其ノ他ノ傷ヲ起シ、瘡ルノニ致通
聞モカ、ツタ。

因、真ヘラレタ食事ハ強健サレタ仕事ヲスルノ
ハサテニキ健康ヲ保持スルニハ全ク不充分デアツ
タ。士官ハ一日ニ三百六十瓦ノ米ト百九十瓦ノ
粉ヲ食ヘラレタ。官田ノ宛字ノ／HYATA／收容
所ニ於ケル最初ノ二週間ノ間ニ士官選ハ平均体重
六ポンドヲ減ジタ。餘分ノ食糧ハ得ルコトガ出来
ナカツタ。」「……………」

……………「六、胃腸ノ手配ハ非常ニ悪ク又腹
ル傾限サレテ居タ。」「……………」

……………「吾々ハ傾限サレタ量ノ赤十字ノ補給品ヲ
受取ルノガ常デアツタガ吾々ノ赤十字補給食糧ヲ
相當量栗原軍曹ガ送ンダコトハ大抵ノ者ガ腹ク知

2.

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吾ハ又收容所用ノ米ヤ石炭ノ費ノ荷下シヲシタリ
坑木ヲ運ンダリ便所ノ汲取りヲセネバテラテカツ
タ。年ノイツタ士官（一士官ノ如キハ三十九歳
デアツタ。）ガ此ノ仕事ニ選バレタ。コノ仕事ノ
多クハ十六歳カソコイラ以上ノ少年選ニヨリ監督
サレ、此ノ選中ハ棒ヲ持テカイナリフリ廻シタリ
シタ。仕事ハ殆ド何時デモ大車輪デ續ケサセラレ
タ。看守人ノ中ノ或者ガ喋ツタ唯一ノ英語ト云フ
ノハ「急ゲ」ダケダツタ。田圃ノ水ノ中デノ労働
デハ屢々切傷ヤ其ノ他ノ傷ヲ起シ、瘡ルノニ致通
関モカ、ツタ。

因、與ヘラレタ食事ハ強弱サレタ仕事ヲスルノ
ハサテ正キ價額ヲ保持スルニハ全ク不充分デアツ
タ。士官ハ一日ニ三百六下瓦ノ米ト百九十瓦ノ
粉ヲ與ヘラレタ。官田ノ売字ノ／HIYATA／收容
所ニ於ケル最初ノ二週間ノ間ニ士官選ハ平均体重
六ポンドヲ減ジタ。餘分ノ食糧ハ得ルコトガ出来
テカツタ。」……………

……………「六、同僚ノ手配ハ非常ニ悪ク又頗
ル制限セテ居タ。」……………

……………「吾々ハ制限サレタ量ノ赤十字ノ補給品ヲ
受取ルノガ常デアツタガ吾々ノ赤十字補給食糧ヲ
相當量栗原軍曹ガ盗ンダコトハ大抵ノ者が廣ク知

2.

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3.

ツテ居ルコトデアツタ。病院ノ傷病兵ヤ病人ノ全
體ハ日ニ僅カ十三オンスノ米デアツタ。一

！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！

！　！　！　！　「坂容所内ノ最初ノ三、四日ノ間ハ、自
分ト一箱ニ到着シタ士官連ハ、疑ヒナク新來ノ士
官連ヲ一人毎ニ仕立ルト云フ思ヒツキノ坂本ノ宛
字ノノ指圖テ、全ク監禁ア具ヤ、何一ツ惡イコト
モシナイノニ對シ兵ノタメニ饑ヤ、寒ヤ、暑ヤ足
テ一人一人細ケサマニ限ラレタ。一・・・・
！　！　！　！　「吾々ハ此ノ収容所ノ規則トカ規定トカ
ヲ公ニシタ命令ノ後ナモノハ見タコトガナカツタ。
ソレテ我々が一體ソレニ背イテイルノカサウデナ
イノカモ得ラナカツタ、

日本人通譯ニ對シテ抗辯シタニモ拘ラズ、
真人モ其辱モ總テノ日本人ソレル事實ニセヨ、
想像上ノモノニセヨ、ドシテ其ニ對シテモ体罰ヲ
課スルコトガ許サレテ居タ、

一ツノ規則ヲアケレバ十六才ノ少年モ含メテ總テ
ノ日本人ニハ、何時テモ、暗闇ノ中テサヘモ、敬
禮シナクテハナラナイト云フノデアツタ。一・・・

！　！　！　！　「ハ、千九百四十五年八月六日坂本ノ宛
字ノハ日本人醫師ノ同診ニ附添ツテ來テ四十六人

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3.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/7302f7/>

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3.

ツテ居ルコトデアツタ。病院ノ傷病兵ヤ病人ノ全
夢ハ日ニ僅カ十三オンスノ米デアツタ。一

！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！　！

！　！　！　！　「坂容所内ノ最初ノ三、四日ノ間ハ、自
分ト一船ニ到着シタ士官連ハ、疑ヒナク新來ノ士
官連ヲ一人毎ニ仕立ルト云フ思ヒツキノ坂本ノ宛
字ノノ指圖デ、全ク些細ア異ヤ、何一ツ惡イコト
モシテイノニ看取兵ノタメニ饒ヤ、拳ヤ、棒ヤ足
テ一人一人佩ケサマニ陳ラレタ。一・・・
！　！　！　！　「吾々ハ此ノ坂容所ノ規則トカ規矩トカ
ヲ公ニシタ命令ノ後テモノハ見タコトガナカツタ。
ソレテ後々ガ一體ソレニ背イテイルノカサウデナ
イノカモ得ラナカツタ。

日本人通譯ニ對シテ抗辯シタニモ拘ラス、
軍人モ其辱モ德テノ日本人ハソレル事實ニセヨ、
想像上ノモノニセヨ、ドンテ其ニ對シテモ体罰ヲ
課スルコトガ許サレテ居ル。

一ツノ規則ヲアタレバ十六才ノ少年モ合メテ總テ
ノ日本人ニハ、便許テモ、暗闇ノ中テサヘモ、敬
禮シテクテハナラナイト云フノデアツタ。一・・・

！　！　！　！　「八、千九百四十五年八月六日坂本ノ宛
字ノハ日本人醫師ノ同診ニ附添ツテ來テ四十六人

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ニ退院ヲ命ジタ。彼等ノ中ニハ殆ト立ツ事サヘ出
来ナイ者モ居タ。彼等ハ翌日收容所ノ作業着點
行ニ時ビ出サレタ。私ハ彼等ガ練兵場ニ居ルノヲ
見タ。

元、千九百四十五年八月七日少シ前カラ收容所ノ
米ノ配給カ一割減トナツタ。

俘虜ノ先任將校ハ食物ガ不充分デアルコトヲ指摘
スルタメ收容所長ニ會フタメアラユル努力ヲシタ
ガ總テハ無駄デアツタ。千九百四十五年八月七日
ノ夕方ノ點呼テ二、三ノ例外ヲ除イテ總テノ英國
士官ハ後ニ殲ルヤウニ命ゼラレタ。九十人カラ百
人ノ士官ガ増添ヲ食ツタ。吾々ハ英國ノ罪惡、例
ヘバ印度、又那テノ奴隸狀態ニ關スル栗原ノ宛字ノ
軍曹ノ長イ天仰ナ演說ヲ聞カサレ、又先任將校ガ
不平ヲ訴ヘルタメ所長ニ「坂本ノ宛字ノ」會ハサ
トシタカラト云ツテ吾々全部ヲ殴打スル旨言ヒ渡
サレタ。病人ト年輩ノ士官（五十九才ノ人二人）
ハ列ヲ去ルコトヲ許シテ貰ヒタイト要求シタガ、
是ハ拒絕サレタ。

總テノ士官ハソレカラ「四ツン道ヒ」ノ姿勢ヲス
ルコトヲ命ゼラレタ。ソシテ栗原ノ宛字ノハ幾人
カノ看守人ノ手ヲ借り竹ノ棒ヤ等テ士官ノ尻ヲ鞭
打ツタノデアツタ。此ノ事件ハ前後四十分間續イ
タ。



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5.

皆ノ意見テハ此ノ事ハ坂本ノ宛字ノガ停辱達ノ泣
言ニ備マサレヌ様ニスルタメ坂本ノ宛字ノ命令
ニ依リ行ハレタモノダト云フ。

病氣デアツタ一人ノ士官ハ背柱ノ基部ヲ殴打サレ
テ氣絶シタ。看守人ハ彼ヲ浴室ニ運レテ行キ、バ
ケツニ何杯モ水ヲカケテ正氣ヲ取り戻サセタ。

話シ中士官ハ長イ間手ヲ頭上ニ上ゲサセラレ、一
時位テモ手が下ルト看守人ニ叩カレルノデアツタ。

士官ハ各々三回カラ十回位殴打セラレ、或ル者ハ
坐骨、背骨及ビ尻ニ酷イ打撲傷ヲ受ケタ。私ハ此
ノ出来事ノ間中其ノ場ニ居リ、自身モ看守人ト栗
原ノ宛字ノカラ何回トナク殴打サレタ。

十、士官ノ身ニハ此ノ外ニモ津山ノ出来事が起リ
暴行ガ加ヘラレタ。一ツノ實例トシテ私ハ十字章
佩用者ビ・ダブルユ・ワイリアム・ボーレット

／P.W.WILLIAM POWLETT／少佐ガ此ノ收容所ニ來タ

次ノ日看守人ニ敬禮ヲシナカツタ。庫ニヨリ銃ノ蓋
尻ノ平ラナ部分ヤ其ノ端テ酷ク殴打サレテ居ルノ
ヲ目撃シタ。

私ハ又此ノ同ジ士官ガ作業班トシ
テ收容所ヲ出テ行ク士官ノ人員報告中鶴嘴ノ柄テ
頭ヤ體ヲ看守長ニ殴打サレテ居ルノヲ目撃シタ。

彼ノ報告ハ全ク正シカツタニモ拘ラズ彼ハ耳ノ近
クノ後頭部ニ裂傷ヲ負ヒ、一本ノ肋骨ニハヒビガ
入ル様ナ目ニアハサレタ。



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